



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

In answer to inquiries we will reply that the *ADVOCATE* will contain our observations, while in Europe, first as to peace movements and then as to other social, political, religious matters, historical places, and such contemporary people and events as may properly find a place in published letters or in the "Diary."

New subscribers will be received at any time. The payment of one dollar before July 1, 1889, will secure the *ADVOCATE* for one year and a half to such—*i. e.*, to 1891.

*The Independent* quotes the remark of President Harrison in his inaugural address:

"The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful settlement of *all* international difficulties." It adds this approving comment: "There is not a conceivable difficulty among nations that may not be settled in this way, provided the parties are governed by the principles of equity and justice."

—The delegation of the American Peace Society to the Universal Peace Congress at Paris, June 1-5, cannot all attend. President Edward S. Tobey has felt compelled to decline. Rev. Dr. Cutter of Buffalo, now in Paris, fears he may have to return to America too soon for the Conference. Warren A. Reed, Esq., of Brockton, has been compelled to give up the trip by illness in his family. The several vacancies will be filled at the annual meeting. Persons friendly to the cause of Peace and Arbitration who may be in Paris at the time are cordially invited to the sessions of the Congress.

—We greatly regret that our delegate to Paris, Dr. Cutter, of Buffalo, is obliged to return to America too soon to attend the Congress. His letter will be found on page 49, and a very interesting article from his facile pen on page 53. We can have no better authority on the present state of Europe.

—Rev. John Graham Brooks of Brockton, Mass., regrets that an engagement in London, June 1, will prevent his acting as delegate to Paris.

—We have issued a large card for posting and a smaller one for letters containing the following from Washington's farewell address 1796: "*Overgrown military establishments are under any form of government inauspicious to liberty, and are particularly hostile to republican liberty.*" They have been widely circulated both for March 4 and April 30. Who of the fathers was wiser than Washington?

—Our readers will find a full description of the International Peace Banner to be presented to the Paris Congress by the Peace Department of the W. C. T. U. of America, in the article by Mrs. Harry Wood, of Portland, Maine. The delegates from that body have engaged passage by the National Line from New York. There is already an efficient branch of this organization in Paris.

As a little girl was eating, the sun flashed upon her spoon, and she cried, "O mamma! I have swallowed a spoonful of sunshine!"

## DEATH OF A MAN OF PEACE.

Mr. Edward A. Webb who died suddenly, at the age of seventy-nine, at his home at Keene, N. H., April 19, 1889, was converted to radical peace principles and became an abolitionist at the same time, under the influence of William Lloyd Garrison and his fellow reformers when such converts could be counted in New Hampshire on your fingers. That it was a real and permanent change of principles, his whole life thereafter showed. He was connected with the Baptist church under the care of Dr. Eaton and while loyal to his minister and his church, he seemed to feel, after emancipation, that his entire influence must be consecrated to Peace. He wrote hearty and encouraging letters to those most active in this cause, gave generously according to his means, distributed tracts and other publications, got up meetings, secured speakers, labored personally with his neighbors, rejoiced over every forward movement and literally wept when the cause languished. He could poorly endure the indifference of ministers and Christian people to a doctrine so central and fundamental to Christianity as the abolition of war—that last great obstacle to the coming of Christ's kingdom.

He was born in England and was a sailor in his youth. For fifty years he had been a faithful and trusted overseer in the factory of Faulkner and Colony. In both the partners he felt a warm interest which was reciprocated and manifested by numerous kindnesses as old age and infirmity came upon him. He was too earnest while living to rest except in work. Now he "rests from his labors and his works follow him."

Unselfish benevolence was the substance of his creed and the spirit of his life. Who will take the place left vacant by our brother's departure?

## THE LEAGUE OF VIGILANCE FOR PEACE AND LIBERTY, OF MILAN.

To this Italian society, created not long since, adhesions are pouring in from all sides. The enumeration of the societies, associations and groups which have given their adhesion to the work inaugurated by the Milanese democracy would fill several pages of this review. Most of the provincial journals have reproduced the powerful manifesto of the Central Committee, with appeals to their readers to associate themselves with a movement in favor of Peace, Liberty and civilization. In a patriotic manifesto the students of Turin recall to their comrades the meeting of students of all nations at Bologna on the occasion of the centenary of that town, and urge them to unite in supporting the policy of peace and arbitration. To this appeal all the universities of Italy have responded. In France the initiative taken by the Milanese democracy has given rise to a striking manifestation, and many deputies, senators and notabilities of science, literature and industry have addressed a collective sympathetic letter to the president and members of the Central Committee of the Milan League, in which they say, "You are laboring for that general civilization of which peace is henceforth the primary condition, and for which all peoples, abjuring their ancient animosities, should make it their glory to co-operate in mutual justice and respect."

The International League of Peace and Liberty of Geneva, through its president, M. Ch. Lemonnier, has also expressed itself in warm terms of sympathy with the Milan League.